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Index to Advertisements. 

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New York Daily Tribung. FOUNDED BY ROBAGE GREELEY

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1889.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Eulogies on John Bright were pro e, Mr. Smith, Lord Hartington, Justin McCarthy and Mr. Chamberlain, —— The French Cabi-net has decided to prosecute General Boulanger. =Thirteen tenants were evicted on an Irish esand twelve of their houses burned. \_\_\_\_ The English Cabinet has decided to introduce an Irish land-purchase bill and a new measure of local govnt in the island. == The O'Brien Jesuits minion Parliament. \_\_\_ A widespread plot to kill the Czar has been discovered and many ar-

rests made in Russia.

Congress.—In the Senate Messra. Teller, Payne and Evaria, speke in opposition to the confirma-tion of Murat Halstend to be Minister to Germany; no decisive action was taken on the motion to sider the vote by which the nomination was cted on Thursday. —— The Senate received eral nominations, among them the nomination of Robert Adam, jr., of Pennsylvania, to be Min-mer to Brazil; L. B. Mizner, of California, to be ter to the Central American States; William L Scruggs, of Georgia, to be Minister to Venezuela; William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, to esident to Cores, and George L ip, of Idaho, to be Governor of Idaho.

Domestic.-David II. Moffat, president of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and of the First National Bank of Denver was robbed of \$21,000. \_\_\_ A Deputy United States Marshal killed by a band of Kentucky outlaws. = Twenty-six election indictments were quashed in fanapolis. \_\_\_\_ Two men were killed in a la accident near Moberly, Mo. \_\_\_\_ The Presiimpointed the three members of the Oklahama imission. —— The Centennial Celebration oftee having agreed to deal liberally with Legislature, the Assembly tabled Senator rphy's bill to spend \$1,000 for a legislative injectand. — A fourth ballot was taken for inter at Providence, with no result; the Legis-

are then adjourned to April 0. City and Suburban.-The Western Umon Tele-Company obtained an order from Judge alface, enjoining the Board of Electrical Control m interfering with the company's poles and wires. \_\_\_\_ A number of business men met to form no organization to encourage trade with Central and South America. \_\_\_\_ Yachtsmen here seem to favor the acceptance of the Earl of Dunraven's challenge to sail for the America's cup. \_\_\_\_ Interest in the cless tournament was unabated. successful benefit performance for M. Coquellin Superintendent D'Oench, of the Buildings Bureau, resigned. \_\_\_\_ A negro employed on the new aqueduct, near Sing Sing, killed a fellow an. = A discharged bookkeeper of the Tixedo Club was arrested for passing worthless checks for dub supplies. —— Stocks active and lower under the lead of Atchison and Union Pa-

cifie, which were fierbely attacked. The Weather .- Indications for to-day : Colder, partly cloudy, with light snow or rain. Temperature yeaterday: Highest, 52; lowest, 37;

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE wailed to them for 90 cents per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.55 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Mr. Gladstone's eulogy of Mr. Bright is printed in full on our first page. Its brevity vill arrest attention; in fact, the whole of the proceedings in the House of Commons in refer-ence to the dead member was compressed into less than an hour. No adjournment was taken and the regular order of business was only interrupted for a brief space to permit the culogies to be uttered. Mr. Gladstone's tribute to the great erator was noble, dignified and esive, but was not an impassioned outburst of eloquence and cannot take its place among his best oratorical efforts.

Interest in the announcement that the Earl of Dunraven has sent a challenge for the crice's Cup will not be confined to yachts nen un either side of the ocean. The cup has con so gallantly defended in the past that icans are not alarmed at the prospect of another attempt to carry it to England, and there is no doubt that the challenge will be ally accepted. Very likely, too, the duty ping the cup here may fall to a New orker, since General Paine seems to think at he has done his full share in that direcion. The computition for this honor among or yachteness ought to be been.

Qovernor Hill yesterday signed two bills of nicrest to the people of this city and Brook-yn. One of them is the set providing for the completing of the extension of the Museum of

greatly increase the usefulness of one of our wortblest public institutions, which is constantly growing in popularity and multiplying the which it confers on the community. The Brooklyn measure makes provision for the construction of sewers in the most recently annexed portion of the city, the Twenty-sixth Ward. This is a region which is growing rapidly, and the principal drawback to its desirability as a place of residence will now be removed.

The most extraordinary bank robbery for a long period, at least, is reported to-day from Denver. The story told by the president of the First National Bank of that city is remarkable. A stranger entered his office in the bank, drew a pistol and demanded \$31,000; whereupon the president went to the teller, obtained the money and turned it over to the intruder, who held his victim with his glittering eye-assisted by the pistol-so completely under his power that the bank official was un able to give any alarm until both man and money were outside of the building. There have been some bold robberies in this part of the country, but up to date Denver is clearly entitled to the palm. The president of the bank is a prominent citizen and a man of established character and reputation. Otherwise his position would be decidedly uncomfortable.

ABOUT POSTMASTERS.

A strenuous effort is being made to create the impression that a clean sweep of postmasters has already begun. Irresponsible gossip as to the intentions of the President and the Postmaster-General is caught up on all quarters, and set forth in the opposition newspapers. Every removal is described as being made for partisan reasons, and whenever a postmaster's head falls in the basket through the representations of the Congressman from the district it is represented that the President has fully surrendered to the theory of Cougressional control of the office.

Mr. Clarkson, the First Assistant Postmaster General, has made an important statement upon this matter. It appears that practically all the changes made thus far have been for other than political reasons. A number were of postmasters who were delinquent in their accounts; others of men appointed by the last Administration who were notoriously unfit; in many cases appointments were made in order to remove the offices from the vicinity of saloons. There has been no removal, Mr. Clarkson says, without good and sufficient cause. He further directs attention to a significant and interesting fact which the public will doubtless learn for the first time. It is that during the last four or six weeks of the outgoing Administration more than 1,000 fourth-class postmasters were appointed, in the hope, apparently, that they could thus be forced upon the new Administration. Mr. Clarkson is undoubtedly correct in saying that no such course was ever pursued by any previous Administration. During the closing weeks of President Arthur's term not one fourth-class postmaster was appointed except where necessities of the service wance Amendment was defeated in the required it, and when the Department was turned over to the Democratic Postmaster-General there were more than 8,000 resignations of postmasters on file.

It is gratifying to know that the commissions of these 1,000 latter-day appointees of Mr. Dickinsen were withheld, and that the filling of these vacancies with others is part of the work that is occupying the First Assistant Fostmaster-General. The sentiment of our people has always been against these last grabs at offices since the day of John Adams's "midnight appointments." Demoralization of the postal-service in order to give places to a great army of hungry and thirsty Democrats was one of the chief Civil Service scandals of the last Administration. That final effort to clutch a thousand postoffices, long after the people had given it notice to quit, was a forcille illustration of the ruling passion strong in death.

MARKET SCANDAL SUGGESTIONS.

Every day brings a new disclosure of dishonesty or shiftlessness, or both, in the management of the markets. The probe has not yet gone very deep, but the new Superintendent already considers himself justified in saying that the whole system of bookkeeping is rotten. There is a pretty well supported belief that not only the bookkeeping but the whole administration was rotten. Thursday's principal discoveries were that more of the books were missing, and that the collection of fees from wagons at Gansevoort Market had been made in such a manner as to suggest a daily loss to the city of from \$65 to \$125. The revelation was made that, whereas the fee from every wagon is 25 cents a night, and the number of wagons at the market seldom falls below 300, and often reaches 500, the largest sum reported by the collector is \$60, and that there are some returns of only \$1 50. The collector's accounts are said to be in "a very tangled condition," a phrase which is certainly most unhappily suggestive, if not methodically exact. The tickets, moreover, which the farmers purchase, or are supposed to purchase, for 25 cents apiece, and to turn in to the collector every morning in payment for their market privileges, have been kept in an unlocked drawer, where they were accessible to everybody, and where they were constantly holding out the most hospitable inducements to every chance rascal to help himself.

The Superintendent remarked on Thursday that his only wonder was that the city had received as much money as it was actually able to acknowledge, considering the way in which its market business had been managed. This is, in truth, the most surprising feature of the case. Clyde wondered at his own moderation, and it is probably in a similar spirit that some of our plunderers now regard their past delinquencies. If a return of \$1 50 could pass so long without comment or observation, why should anybody have taken the trouble to hand in \$60 on a single day? Works of supererogation in our municipal government are unexpeoted, and scarcely explicable. The facts in the market scandal are coming

to the light in greater abundance than there was reason to hope for, and there now seems to be a chance that a tolerably complete expowere will be made. But in any case the inestigation has niready revealed enough petty swindling, indifference to public interests, inompetent supervision and general rascality to set people to thinking seriously about the rest of the municipal departments. On the face of things there is no reason to suppose that other branches of the city government may not be at this moment in the same condition as the Market Bureau. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that some of them are. Everybody whose occupation makes him familiar with the facts knows that certain functionaries have to be bribed to do their duty. They do not call it bribery, perhaps nobody does. A small acknowledgment of anticipated courtesy and exedition is a phrase which sounds better, and it is probably under some such guise that benefactions of that character are given and reeived. But in whatsoever polite phraseology bay are described they are symptomatic tion, neglect and decay. We should

entire administration of our local affairs was honeycombed with dishonesty. Theft is not the only form of corruption. The city may be as grossly swindled by incompetence as by robbery, and as effectually cheated in time as

in money. The simple truth is, that the people of New-York have been so long aconstomed to pay enormously for wretched service, that it now takes an overwhelming exposure of wrongdoing or a fairly prepasterous outlay to startle The District-Attorney asks for \$5,000 to pay for detective service in connection with a boodle trial which failed in precise accordance with his expectations. It is an outrageous demand, but it is not at all likely to impress many people as such. Why should it? The city is used to being hoodwinked and plun-

## UNIONS OR TARIFFS.

The practical question for miners, as it was put to them by some leaders of trades organizations last October, in the effort to detach them from the Republican cause, is whether it is not better to trust their own organization to defend their rights and advance their wages than to rely upon aid from any tariff. Many thousand of them, and yet only a minority, thought it was better, and so voted for Democratic candidates.

But the same experiment with trades unions has been made for years in Great Britain, and with far more complete and effective organization than has ever existed in this country. The powers of the unions have been greater, too, in the mining districts than in almost any other department of British industry. They have sustained prolonged strikes with marvellous patience and resolution, and though at great cost, with repeated success. Yet it does not appear that the British miners have gained anything whatever in wages for the last thirtyfive years, and for the last ten or twelve years they have lost considerably. The following table from "The London Colliery Guardian" of November 23, 1888, was prepared to illustrate a paper read by Mr. John Knowles before the Manchester Geological Survey, and gives in shillings and pence the average weekly wages paid to workers in the coal mines of the Manchester district for the years named with the number of hands employed: Date.

Date. Wages. Num-20s. 10d. 23s. 2d. 28s. 0d. 29s. 1d. 29s. 2d. 35s. 2d. 25s. 1d. 23s. 8d. 22s. 9d. 22s. 9d. 21s. 1d. 23s. 6d. 24s. 4d. 23s. 10d. 23s. 10d. 23s. 10d. 23s. 10d. 23s. 10d.

In giving these facts Mr. Knowles says: The higher rate now as compared with 1852 is accounted for by the fact that boys at ten years of age were allowed to work in the mines, but now none are employed under thirteen years of age." Thus it appears that the rate paid to persons over thirteen years of age has not advanced at all, if Mr. Knowles's statement is correct. But since 1871-78, when wages ranged from 23 to 32 shillings per week, twelve years almost continuous. In 1875 the average was \$7 10 per week, the same laws regarding boys' labor being in force that are in force now, but in 1886 the average has declined to \$5 19 per week, and in 1887 only recovered to \$5 29.

American miners know what their wages have been, and whether they have declined during all these years, and they also know that the average then paid for the entire year in the Schuylkill mines was \$9 98 a week for miners, inside and outside labor, and had advanced from about \$7 64 at the point of greatest depression in 1877. In 1880, against \$9 98 in Pennsylvania, the British average was \$5 39, according to the above table. Another table given by Messrs. W. Fallows & Co., of Liverpool, in their annual review of the iron trade for 1888, makes the following comparison of

daily wages in coal mines in Scotland: Wages III Coal Int.
Wages. Date.
4s. 6d. 1873
5s. 0d. 1874
4s. 9d. 1876
3s. 9d. 1876
3s. 9d. 1877
4s. 0d. 1877
4s. 0d. 1870
7s. 3d. 1880 1886 1887 1888

Here the average for 1880 appears to be exactly the same as for 1888, namely \$5.83 per week if six full days be reckoned; at five and a half days the average would be about the same as in the other table. In Scotland. too, the fall in wages from 1875 was just 20 per cent-from \$7 30 to \$5 39 for a week of six full days. Such have been the results of elaborate and costly organization, sustained with desperate energy, in England and Scotland under a Free-Trade policy. Is it not in order to ask American miners whether, according to their own experience, the tariff has not helped them far more than this?

## A COMING MAN.

The few remarks recently made in these column on the evolution of the East Wind Man, which it is believed is now going on in New-York, has called forth much discussion among the scientifically inclined of The Tribune's readers, and considerable correspondence. The general verdict seems to be that we are right in supposing that this race, provided with leather lungs, Indiarubber bronchia and celluloid tonsils, is gradually developing, but that it will come about much sooner than the several million years which we allowed it, and that the East Wind or Fog Species of man will be known in a comparatively few generations. We will leave the discussion of this point to abler scientific pens than ours, and turn our attention for a moment to another question of evolution raised by a correspondent, namely: What will be the ultimate effect on the New-York man of being practically suspended by the straps in the elevated cars for an hour or two each day?

There seems to us to be much room for speculation on this point. A man's hands are naturally carried at his sides, or at least below his shoulders, either when in repose or at work. He can extend them a considerable distance above his head, but the position is far from natural, and is never kept up for any length of time, except in the case of the New-York man, who usually spends a large portion of each day with his arms high above his head clinging to a strap of a swaying and reeling elevated car. That important anatomical changes must result from this peculiar

mode of life seems clear. Turning to the monkey family, especially its larger members which most resemble man, we find that one of the noticeable points in which they do not resemble man is in the great length of their arms in proportion to their height. Any one who ever met the late Mr. Crowley mass have noted this feature. Now the monkey, as everybody knows, in his native state at least, spends much of his time in climbing about trees and swinging from the branches by his arms. That the extreme length of his arms has been his purpose will be wisely invested and will be surprised to know that there was a single developed by his life among the branches, and

citizen of New-York capable of forming an intelligent opinion who did not believe that the himself from them, no one can deny. This can lead us to but one conclusion-that the New-York man will in time develop upper extremities of great length exactly as has the chimpanzec. We make the prediction, after careful consideration, that the New-York man will some day be able

to tie his shoes without stooping.

To us, of course, it seems as if the appearance of a man with such elongated arms would be extremely grotesque to say the least, but the change will come about so gradually that nothing will be thought of it, and the long-armed man will attract attention only when travelling in other parts of the world, where seats have been constantly provided for the people, and thus the pecuhar development of arms has not been brought about. Aside from the great increase in safety while hanging to the straps which the evoluted New-Yorker will enjoy, he will have a number of advantages over people of the present day. His reach will be extended in every way, and he will be enabled to snatch his cane or umbrella from the sidewalk, should be drop either, without inclining his body, or help himself to things on the table or sideboard at dinner without troubling his neighbor or rising from his seat, while as a hanging committee at a picture exhibition he will be an unqualified success. He will be able to take his hat from the top nost peg of the rack with one hand, while adjusting his goloshes with the other; and at night he may, instead of retiring to bed, firmly grasp a strap attached to the ceiling, draw up his feet, and sleep soundly till morning.

The Long-Armed Man will not be seen in our day, though his development has begun, but in some future generation, unless radical changes are made in our elevated road accommodations, he will be far from unknown to the enterprising

Officials connected with the public schools deny that the death of Miss Gibbs was due to the bad sanitary condition of the school in which she taught. These denials may be well founded, but many will remember that similar protestations were made when charges were brought against the sonitary condition of the Eighty-second Street School which were afterward pretty well substantated. It may be laid down as a safe principle that there should not be in the city of New-fork any public school building in such a condition that suspicions of this sort could possibly arise. It is killing kindness indeed to take children into school to educate them, and then to put an end to them with foul air and deadly draughts.

Our friend "The Herald" is greatly exercised over the present state of the navy, and relieves its feelings by displaying such head-lines as these: "Navy-yards full of rottenness," "Millions squandered in paying political loafers who are uterly incompetent, while good men are ruthlessly crowded to the wall," "Arrogance of bosses." This, too, after four years of Democratic Administration, during which our esteemed friend has been applauding.

It is pleasant to note that the pupils in the public schools of Elizabeth, N. J., are being drilled in anticipation of taking part in the celebration of the Washington Centennial. The idea is an excellent one. Why should not the publie-school children generally join in the commemoration of this event? There is some ground for the belief that patriotism does not flourish as it once did, and the decay of this sentiment is deeply to be deplored. Here is an occasion on which much may be done to arouse and stimulate it, and the opportunity ought not to be neglected. There is a month yet in which preparations can be made for a suitable celebration, and, though the time is limited, a good deal can still be done to impress on the rising generation that they have the decline has been heavy, and for ten or a share in the greatness and glory of the Republic.

> It appears that the electric light companies want to charge the city an extra price for lights where they have to use the subways. Is this a deep-last scheme to make underground wires unpopular with the taxpayers?

It is an excellent work that the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society is doing in sending rend-ing matter to the hospitals, asylums, prisons, etc., that \$5 29 per week for coal mining would and it ought to receive the heartiest co-operation not seem to them high wages. The latest offi- from the public. In many households there are cial report, that of the census of 1880, shows hundreds of papers thrown away every month, How much better to dispose of them so that they will accomplish some good than to turn them over to the junkman! This society sught to have no lack of material for carrying on its work.

> What worse system could be devised for the revision of a capital sentence than a vote of the Legislature? It is in this way that a Connecticut murderer has just secured the commutation of his sentence from death to that if imprisonment for life, after a painful and shocking scene. The condemned man's sister was chief lobbyist, and was present while the vote vas being taken. Her situation naturally aroused great sympathy, and she was the centre of a group of soft-hearted members while the vote was being taken. The significant fact was noted that the members of the State coming from the region where the crime was committed, and therefore familiar with it, stood firm against the impulses which carried away many of the other members. As it was, commutation was granted by a narrow margin of only half a dozen votes. Now the Governor must add his approval. This system is about as defective as anything could be. It is bac enough to put the whole disposition of pardons in the hands of a single executive, but he, at least, feels a great responsibility. It ought to be placed in every State in the hands of a permanent court or board; but to commit it to the uncertain impulses of a large legislative assembly is demoralizing.

Mr. Gladstone speaks for Mr. Bright, and all England listens, factional variare and political defamation being abandoned for one day. Who will there be to speak for Mr. Gladstone, when his career draws to a close? Is oratory declining in Parliament? It would seem so; for Mr. Gladstone is the only great representative now remaining of a group of orators and statesmen of the first rank who have made the Victorian era

There does not seem to be the slightest difficult about permitting Broadway to be considered as a possible rapid transit route under the Mayor's bill, and yet precluding the possibility of an elevated road being built through it. A simple provision that if any maid transit road is built along that etreet it shall be only an underground road would settle the whole matter. If there is to be an underground road anywhere, Broadway would seem to be the intural line for it to follow, and if a scheme can be devised which will meet the approval of property-holders, it would be awkward to find that its way was blocked by an exception, the main object of which undoubtedly was to prevent the building of an elevated road.

There are beauty shows, baby shows, horse shows, dog shows and shows of animate and innimate objects of all kinds and descriptions. Why should not ve have a Legislative show, too with the entire Legislature and its sisters and its cousins and its aunts on one grand stand? It would draw. People would come miles to see it. Let the Legislature build a grand stand.

PERSONAL

It is announced from Munich that Mr. William Jay Schieffelle, of this city, " has just passed a brilliant examination at the University, having taken the degree of Ph. D. with great honors,

The Geographical Society of Paris is collecting in albums the portraits of all persons who have dis-tinguished themselves in geography and in travels; and in pursuance of that object has written to Mrs. Alice 3. Le Plongeon, of Brooklyn, the famous ex-plorer of Yucatan, saking for her photograph and autograph.

Among the speakers at the Scotch-Irish Congress at

Professor Goodwin, of Harvard, and Mrs. Goodwin

will sail for Europe on June 15. They will spend nost of the summer in Greece. The Rev. H. Bernard Carpenter and wife, of Beston,

The late Prince Enrico Barberini of Rome was : devout Catholic and a member of the contraternity of the "Sacconi," so called from their dress, which is a gown of sackcloth tied by a rope at the waist, and a large hood of the same, with a piece concealing the face, with two holes out in it for the eyes. The saccont all belong to the higher ranks of life, but are supposed to be unknown to each other, as, when engaging in works of charity, the distribution of aims, dress of the order. One of their rules is, that when a member dies the brethren alone shall take part in the obsequies, the friends, and even the family, being rigidly excluded. Accordingly, fifty-one brothbeing rigidly excluded. Accordingly, fifty-one brothren, bearing lighted tapers, went to the Palazzo Barberini to remove the body of the late Prince. He
lay on the pavement of the great hall, the head only
supported by a cushion, dressed in the habit of the
Sacconi, as the order rigidly excludes all display of
pomp or wealth. The members of the contraternity
filed slowly in, six of them bearing a plain bier. On
this they raised the body of the deceased brother, and
in solemn silence departed as they came. The remains were taken to the church of S. Teodoro, and,
when the absolution had been pronounced, were removed the next day to the family burial place at
Frascati.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Cigarette smokers will be interested in the report, not yet confirmed, however, that a certain manufact urer of cigarettes offers a nice cemetery lot to every one who smokes twelve dozen packages of his elgarettes. Probably he wants to make the punishment fit the crit

An Insult.—Young Politician—Mr. Wanamaker, I suppose there will be a number of positions vacant in your Department, and I should like to enter my application for one of them.

The Postmaster-General—I am not so sure about "positions," but there will, I think, be plenty of chances for work.

Young Politician (with dignified disgust)—Work's who's asking for work! Good-day, sir.—(Philadelphia Record.

If the fool-killer won't have plenty to do in this town efore the thirtieth of April, then all the signs fallacious.

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the clever Editor of "The Magazine of American History," is one of the most unobtrusive literary women in New-York. Years ago the Lamb brought out a novel entitled "Spicy," but she soon turned her attention to writing of a more serious character, and her "History of the City of New-York" is a monument to her takent, research and indefatigable industry. She is petite, quiet, gentlevoiced, with a kindly and sympathetic face. Mrs. Lamb lives at the old-hashioned Coloman House, where on an upper floor she has the costest syrie under the sun. She frequents society to a certain extent, and is a familiar figure during the season in Washington.—(The Epoch.

It is announced that Mr. Keely has at last got the hang of the vibratory sympathy business, and that his motor will therefore soon do some lively moting. So mote it be," exclaim the stockholders.

So Had the Editor.-Excited Lady (rushing into So had the Editor.—Excited Lady (unhing into editorial rooms)—Oh, Mr. Editor, can't you print an obitinary notice of my husband in this ovening's issue? Editor—Certainly, madam, if you will give us a few particulars. When did your husband die?

Lady—He isn't dead sir, though the doctors give him up; but I thought if you printed the obitinary it might save his life. I have heard of so many cases of that sort.—(Burlington Free Pross.

First Old Time Parson (dejectedly)-There are pulpis pounders nowadays.

Second Old Time Parson (more dejectedly)—And

there are no pulpit expounders either

Men's night-shirts are becoming more beautiful and more expensive every day. Some of the dealers show certain varieties which range in price from \$10 to \$25. They are of the softest silks and come in varying colors, the daintiest being in changing shades of pink and blue. They have cyclets too for jewelled but ons, which may be had from \$50 to \$100 a set. None but the rich really enjoy this life.—(Philadelphia Inquirer.

In Buenos Ayres the punishment for theft is death : but the penalty is only enforced when the criminal

Lovely Eyes at Delmonico's.—Edward (who has taken his girl to Del's and given her a \$30 dinner): Well, darling what do you think of Delmonico's? Girl-1 think that French waiter has the loveliest eyes I ever saw.—(The Epoch.

The people of Rhode Island are becoming rou the naisance of locomotive whistling. It is natural that they should feel strongly on this master, as a Judge—You have been pronounced guilty of an attempt at murder and robbery. Have you anything to say in your own behalf! "Yes, your Honor. I plead for a mild sentence, because I have already been sufficiently punished by the failure of all my plans."—(Fliegende Blatter.

Now that Oshkosh has got something, no one will Mrs. Frontpew-I think it is shocking-the interest our minister is taking in baseball. Why, I saw him out playing yesterday afternoon with a lot of boys the college.
F.-Oh. I don't know that there is anything about baseball. Mrs. F.—I don't say that it is really immoral, but by and by he'll get a curve pitch, as they call is, and ither leave the pulpit or want \$10,000 a year.— Chicago Herald.

There is a fine bust of Bishop-elect Grafton, o the Episcopal Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis., in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Dr. Grafton wa for many years the rector of the Church of the Advent. Boston, and ought, therefore, to be well known in that city. And yet two young men stood before the ter. At last one of them asked "Who is that?" "Oh," replied the other, "It is one of them old Greek gods."

I wish the American women would do as the Euro I wish the American women would do as the European women do when they go to the theatre, and that is, get up and walk about, chat and visit with acquaintances, and get their blood into circulation between the acts. Why, it's perfectly abominable, this sitting cramped up in a chair for three hours without stirring. To me it denotes a lack of comprehension of one's physical needs. I have no word of repreach for those men who go out between the acts. I know there are some men who avoid as much as possible taking a lady to the theatre solely because they dread having to sit still from the beginning to the end of the play. But if I were present at the theatre with a gentleman I should tell him to go out and get exercise, for that is what I do myself when I go, which, however, is seldom.—(Dr. Lucy M. Hall in Christian Union.

In Mexico there are twenty-five more bolidays than there are days in the year. But the loyal Mexican will celebrate them all if he has to sit up nights to

Literature's Decline.—Great Publisher (looking over usoript)-Your language is not as merly.

Great Author (apologotically)—I wrote that on typowriter.—(Philadelphia Record.

## YESTERDAY'S MUSIC. The strong hold which the love for sensation still

upon the public of New-York was demonstrated last night at Steinway Hall, when Rafael Joseffy and Moriz Rosenthal took part in a concert for the pur pose of exhibiting their skill as players of duets Either one of them, appearing alone, might have counted on an audience of fair proportions, and beer certain of receiving warm appreciation, mixed, per-haps, with a modicum of discrimination. The fact that they were to appear together changed all this. The hall was crowded from top to bottom, and with the addition of the small concert room was not large enough to accommodate all who came with seats. Hundreds stood throughout the evening. The est might be criticised from one point of view, but from another it was not wholly idle. It was largely mere curiosity, but curiosity to hear two of the mobrilliant planists living play two such excellent com positions as Reinscke's "Imprompts on a theme from Schumann's "Manfred" and Saint-Saen's variations on a theme by Beethoven is not altogether a vulgacuriosity. And if the appreciation won by their per formance of these two pieces was outweighed by the admiration compelled by their subsequent playing of several pieces in unison, that admiration, too, was justified by the extraordinary technical achievement which the unisonal pieces represented. Joseffy and Rosenthal are remarkable artists, not altogether the kind whose impress upon art is deep and leating, but such as compel public attention as exemplars of what can be accomplished by a union of physical gifts and modern training. Their playing of the music for the plane was delightful, their unisonal duets bewildering and pleasurably exciting. The music chosen for the latter feat was the "Spinning Song" from Mondols-sohn's "Songs Without Words"; Chopin's Study in G flat (on the black keys), and the Schubert Marcha Militaire in Tansig's arrangement, to which they had added a few embellishments to complete the mystifica-tion of their listeners. A storm of applause rewarded their efforts, and would not be stilled till they use supplemented the programme with another study of

hopin's in F minor.
Mile, Clementine De Vere, who made a pleas ant impression when with Signor Campar Concert Company, provided an agreeable i ero by singing the fierid air, "Gll Augul d'In-no," from Moaurt's "Magic Flute," and forme," from Meant's "Magie Flute," an excellent orchestre, largely composed for Thomas's men, played Schumson's D-bridge phony, the "Waldweben" from "Megfried"

isst's Four etton of Mr. Walter Damresch, who distinguiself chiefly by the great vigor of his np-beak

In Chickering Hall yesterday afternoor the New York Reed Club gave its second concert, which, it has an engagement was concerned, was distinct more enjoyable than its prednessor. But the ciris inhappy in its choice of collaborators. Mi Rides, the planeforte player, and Miss Ashie Lippicott, the simper, who took part in yesterday's concert, the simper, who took part in yesterday's concert, the simper, who took part in yesterday's concert ought never to be heard in a concert given by su splended visuses as Messes, Bour, Rucques, Schreue absorbath, Helickerg and Mr. H. Kohi, who assist the club yesterday and make possible an interest nevely in the shape of a duet by Mendelsson in claimer and corned in hassetto. This latter fusts ment is rarely heard in our concert rooms extended by the clifb yesterday consisted of a quiet for flute, obse, classing, Prench Burn and bassoon, ew in F mate

"ASCHENBROEDEL" AT AMBERG'S. "ASCHENEROEDEL" AT AMBERG'S.

Miss Thesas Khukhammer appeared last night as Amberg's in Benedix's "Aschenbreaded," which is the German original of Rôbertson's "School." Her conception of the part of Kifrida, called in the English version Bella, is much more humoves and pronounced than we are accustomed to. It was a consistent performance, but one not likely to please those who have leatned to associate the character with pericy, pathos and innocent girlishness. Miss Klinkhammer, however, pleased her audience and was honored with saveral recalls.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION:

The Academy exhibition differs from many of the

predecessors in improving upon acquaintance rather than the reverse. The opportunities of an afternoon are limited, but we think that many whose first glaces at the galleries caused a feeling of discouragement left the Academy at last prepared to acknowledge the merit of the exhibition. Whether the collection is of us even merit as that of last year it would be hard to say. A year ago the paintings had the sid of giass, which is now withdrawn, and this incidental assistance of "grouping" has been borrowed from the Water Color Society, and in the present case there has been anything but a gain in the general effect. The east room is given over to portraits, an arrangement useful for com-parison, but trying for the artists. Large landscapes assert themselves in the south gallery with an ob-trusive insistance upon angles, and the gallery is generally lower in tone than the west room. In the latter the "children of air and light," the "plein air" or outdoor-painters make themselves feit in a manner which utterly ignores the academic traditions. The north room is hung with pictures of cabinet size for the most part, and the corridor, as usual, contains a miscellaneous company, including several deserving a botter fate. We can eafely leave it to the exhibitors to find fault with the Hanging Committee, but we venture the opinion that a more thoughtful and even arrangement would have greatly improved the general

The exhibition is strong in portraits. It contains plo-

tures like the remarkable landscape by Mr. Inness, and

the conscientious painting by Mr. Hovenden, which deserve to be classed as capital works. Unlike most of our exhibitions, the Academy offers several serious efforts at an expression of the ideal. The success of the artists has been incomplete as regards color in the case of Mr. Low; expression, is the case of Mr. Faxon; or flesh painting, for example Mr. Walker's study and Miss Lamb's really noble figure, a most creditable work. But these pictures and certain of their companions show an imaginative quality and earnestness of purpose which deserve all pos-sible encouragement. Some of the "ideal subjects" represent art applied to decorative purposes and the extension of this work is to be we as a thoroughly healthful sign. Better the em-broideries of the Associated Artists, or figures well designed for windows or mural paintings, than a purely academic art, existing outside of daily life. The increased consequence of imaginative work seems to be accompanied by a decrease in the proportion of realisto genres of the more inconsequential kind, but perhaps this is only apparent. In sculpture the exhibition more than holds its own. The most subtle modelling which we have had for many a day subtle modelling which we have had for many a day will be found in Mr. Warner's delightfully expressive head of a baby in the south gallery. In the west room Mr. St. Gaudens exhibits a large medallion portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson, seated, half reclining upon a couch, the left hand helding a book which cests upon the knee, and the right bringing in the inevitable cigarette which has figured so persistently in pictorial art that it would be telle to consider the fact of its advantage in acceptance. question the taste of its adoption in sculpture. The attitude allows easy and graceful general lines, recalling those of some Tanagra but the draperies are gathered the waist a little awkwardly, sculptor's love of color and variety is less a here than at other times, but there are many familiar touches, like the relief given by the arrangement at the left wrist. The face is probably an acceptable portrait, but there were surely opportunities for finer, more "intimate" modelling than we find. Moreover, however yielding the cushions may have been, it was unnecessary to sacrifice structural form, to leave only the weakest outline of a body. Mr. St. Gaudens's work is easily pre-eminent among the sculpture in this room. Messrs Hartley, Elwell and Locker are among the contributors to this group of busts, and in the south gallery we find Mr. Warner's fine bust of a man, Mr. Nichaus's bust of ex-Governor Hoadly, a bust by Mr. Keyser, and Mr. Harrley's busts of Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, intended for the

Of individual paintings in this collection we can say almost nothing within our present limits. The "Coming Storm," by Mr. Inness, is a painting for a museum, the adequate execution of an ambitious purpose. The bright green waving grass of the broad fields; the soft foliage of the trees on the right and the duil, loaden sky show the truth and koenness of ob-servation which distinguish the artist's best work, while the manner of expression from foreground to sky is more thorough and workmanlike than in many pictures of recent years. The truth, breadth and force of this picture need no eulogy, for they will impress every visitor. It is a phy that the carras is loose and the frame at present a misfit. At the other end of the gallery is a spacious landscape by Mr. Gay, and Messrs. Shurtleff and Parton furnish important landscapes to guard the centre occupied by Mr. Across the gallery Messes. Gifford and G. H. Smillie, in brown and pale gray, do escort duty for Mr. Irin brown and pale gray, do exceed dity for air. Itwin's "La Belle Helene." Messra, Wyant and Martin
send other notable landscapes to this gallery. Mr.
Wiggins's "Autumn Haze," Mr. Thomas Moran's
"Pastoral," Mr. Fitz's "October," and paintings by
Messra, McEntee and Whittredge, are to be recorded
with Mr. Eichelberger's admirable harbor scene, Eisewhere we find that Mr. Tryon has realized distance as well as harmony of tones, that Mr. Palmer has found an infinite variety in his snow shadows, and that Mr. Davis has given us the bleak thin early April without its nascent charms of color. Messrs. Weir, Harrison, Coffin and a score of others have done work worth mention, but this must be at another time.

Players' Club.

in the portrait gallery, fact and fancy, convention and revolution, coloriess assertions and color-schemes are mingled in curious confusion. Mn. Huntington's portrait of the late Bishop Potter occupies a centre. On one side is Mr. Guy's revival of past conventions and on the other Mr. Blashfield's portrait in white and pale blue, painted with the science of modern Paris. Near at hand are Mr. Hicks's portrait of Samuel J. Tilden and Mr. Hardie's workmanlike portrait of Mr. Horace White. Across the room is Mr. Wyatt Eaton's portrait of a mother and child, a picture entitled to attention, and near by is one of Mr. Millet's best portraits, charming in personality and very delicate in color. Mr. Chase will be looked for, and not found wanting, although he has done work truer and more substantial than his brilliant study of a lady in pale substantial than his brilliant study of a lody in pale plak. Mr. Vinton furnishes an excellent portrait, improtending and thoroughly naturalistic, and Mr. Portar exhibits one of his decorative effects, a presty child forming a white symphony. Messra Denman, Tarbell and Rice have shown better work at other times, but their pictures and those of Mrs. Sherwood and Miss Wentworth are worth attention. Mr. Dewing sends a head, with curfously emphasized lines about he mouth, a head excellent in color, but less important than his admirably relieved and painted andry of a full-length figure in hiscit, against a grayish ground, which bangs in the south gallery.

figure in black, against a grayish groups, in the south gallery.

Mr. Cox is another contributor of good work to the portrait gallery, but we must close without mention of the gances and other figure raintings. In the Hands of the Enemy, after Getryburg, it a painting which has evidently cost hir. Hovendan much thought and labor. It is painted with great intelligence and securary, and the wounded soldier, the pitying family of the farmer who is the temporary host, and the other figures are well executed. Whether this was work doing pictorially of not will bear discussion. There is a suggestion of sentiment, but the intruded fool with its white bandage names dangerously near as a suggestion of sentiment, but the untruded fool with its white bandage names dangerously near as a suggestion of sentiment, but the particular of less ambitious figure paintings. a suggestion of the state of th